

# Big 5 Lifts Blockade To-day; Trade Begins at Once; -34 Is Halfway II With One Engine Disabled

## Giant Airship Going Strong, Asserts Pilot

Mishap Cuts Speed to 43 Knots, but Scott Has Plenty of Reserve Power if Wind Changes

## Only One-Third Of Fuel Consumed

Crew Is All Well, Says Radio to Air Ministry; Ship North of Azores

LONDON, Saturday, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—The dirigible reported at 2 o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time (10 p. m. New York time), that her position was 51 degrees and 12 minutes north latitude and 30 degrees west longitude. At that time the craft was making forty knots an hour. The airship is now almost directly north of the Azores and more than half way home.

The Air Ministry received last night the following report from the dirigible via Ponta Delgada, Azores:

R-34 at 8:10 Greenwich mean time (4:10 p. m. New York time) is 4,000 feet above the clouds, and despite a disabled engine is going strong. We are just about to descend to look at the sea. All well.

At 2:30 Greenwich mean time (10:30 a. m. New York time) Commander G. H. Scott reported to the Air Ministry that the position of the dirigible was 46 degrees 32 minutes north latitude and 38 degrees 38 minutes west longitude, a point 1,600 miles from Mineola. The breakdown of one of the airship's engines has reduced the speed of the ship to forty-three knots. Only two engines are now furnishing driving power, the two rear engines being still held in reserve in case the wind should die out or become unfavorable.

Commander Scott stated that he would proceed to the aerodrome at East Fortune, Scotland, from which he started ten days ago.

While the report does not state which engine has broken down, it is thought that it may be the one located in the wing gondola on the port side. This is the engine which broke down on the outward flight from East Fortune to Mineola. It was patched up en route with a sheet of copper cemented with chewing gum. This engine had a cracked cylinder.

A message received by the Air Ministry reported the position of the airship at 12:10 p. m. Greenwich mean time (8:10 a. m. New York time) 46 degrees north latitude and 39.50 west longitude, approximately 1,500 miles from the starting point.

## London Ready To Greet R-34

## Air Shed at Pulham Being Prepared to House Big Airship

LONDON, July 11.—The great air shed at Pulham, Norfolk, is being prepared hurriedly for the reception of the R-34, which now is expected to arrive to-morrow night.

Advices to-day indicated that the dirigible was not maintaining the speed of its first day out.

The latest reported position of the ship indicates that she is following a more northerly course than had been expected. It is anticipated that the R-34 will strike England on the Cornish coast and will proceed straight to Pulham, stopping long enough en route to circle over London.

If conditions continue favorable the dirigible should reach here about 5:00 p. m. Saturday, New York time.

If the vessel fails to arrive before dark, as anticipated searchlights, which have been set in different parts of the city will illumine the dirigible course for the benefit of London, which will then get its first sight of night-flying airships which are not on bombing expeditions.

The R-34, which is now housed in the Pulham aerodrome, is packing up preparatory to moving elsewhere and leaving her hangar for the returned traveler.

## Mrs. Mooney Is Denied Talk With President

## Wife of Convicted San Francisco Man Confers With Tumulty and Secretary Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence after his conviction in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco, Cal., called at the White House to-day and conferred with Secretary Tumulty. It was understood that she desired to see President Wilson in the interest of her husband.

Secretary Tumulty explained to Mrs. Mooney that the President had done everything it was possible for him to do in the case of her husband. He added, however, that the President was willing to receive and read any petition she wished to submit.

Upon leaving the White House, Mrs. Mooney went to the Department of Labor to see Secretary Wilson.

## Ford to Raise Minimum Wages of Employees to \$7

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 11.—Henry Ford has decided to increase the minimum wage of Ford Motor Company employees from \$6 to \$7 a day, about August 1, it was learned here authoritatively to-day.

Edsel Ford, president of the company, declined to confirm the report, but said wages would be increased from time to time. Thirty thousand employees would be affected.

## Dying After He Is Mysteriously Beaten at Desk

Gardiner C. Hull, Senior Partner in Stationery Firm, in Fulton Street, Is Found Unconscious

Gardiner C. Hull, senior partner in the stationery firm of Hull & Deppisch, was beaten into insensibility shortly before 5:30 yesterday afternoon as he sat at a desk in his office on the fourth floor of 108 Fulton Street. He is dying at Volunteer Hospital.

No other person was in the office when Mr. Hull was discovered. Ten minutes before Thomas Timonylo, the porter who found him, had seen Mr. Hull seated on a high stool at a bookkeeper's desk, poring over a ledger. The stationer's spectacles were in the open ledger when he was found with his head crushed in. They lay as if he had put them down to talk with someone who had stepped in.

Cash Box Riffled

Behind the ledger was a tin cashbox. The checks in that cashbox ordinarily are arranged in neat little piles. When the porter entered for the second time and found Mr. Hull stretched out on the floor the contents of the box looked as though some one had rifled it hastily in search of money.

Apparently no attempt was made to search Mr. Hull's pockets. Neither his watch nor his money was taken. His scarf also remained in place.

The building is a large office structure on the south side of Fulton Street, between Nassau and William streets. It is just across the once famous "dead line" which Inspector Byrnes established.

The police used every endeavor to conceal the details of the crime and refused to say whether a robbery had been committed. They instructed employees of the building and of the firm to say nothing to newspaper reporters concerning what had happened. They specially instructed the porters, superintendents and night watchmen at the office building to permit no reporters to enter.

Found by Porter

It was 5:15 when Timonylo, the porter, reached the Hull & Deppisch offices on the fourth floor in the rear of the building in the course of his closing-up tour. The gray-haired senior partner, spectacles on his nose, was seated on a high stool, poring over a ledger on the bookkeeper's desk. Near by sat Mary Smith, seventeen years old, a bookkeeper for the firm. Mr. Hull turned as the door opened and greeted the porter with a smile.

"Come back a little later," he said. "I won't be long."

It was five minutes later that Miss Smith, the bookkeeper, started for home. Two men had entered just as she left, she told a relative of Mr. Hull, and were talking to him.

At 5:30 o'clock Timonylo, who had closed the windows and pulled down the shades in the adjoining offices, returned to Room 414, the entrance to the suite occupied by Hull & Deppisch. The kindly old gentleman, who had smiled at him fifteen minutes before, lay sprawled on his back on the floor, breathing heavily. A red stain was spreading beneath his head. The porter remained long enough to slip a towel beneath the injured man's head and ran for the street.

Look Like Axe Wounds

Dr. Edward Nachumson, who came with an ambulance from Volunteer Hospital, found on his arrival that Mr. Hull had regained consciousness, but was unable to speak. His right side was paralyzed. The surgeon thought at first that Mr. Hull had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Then he saw the wounds, which were so deep that the skull was opened, and were about the length of an axe blade. There was one on the top and left side of the head, which was responsible for the paralysis, and three more at the base of the skull about an inch apart. Dr. Nachumson was certain the blows had been struck as swiftly as Mr. Hull's assailant could swing his weapon.

Hull was not a chance, he said, for Mr. Hull's recovery. A blood-stained hammer was found in the office and taken to headquarters.

With the coming of the ambulance the police closed every avenue of information. Captain Himmel of the Old Slip station took charge of the place, leaving a woman whom he brought with him on guard in the corridor.

Bookkeeper Tells Story

Miss Smith, the bookkeeper, came down with her mother and told what she knew to the police, cutting down the margin of time in which the intruder had to work to a scant ten minutes.

Mr. Hull was fifty-eight years old. He lived with his wife and recently widowed daughter, Mrs. Edith Jones, at 721 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and was a deacon in the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church. His wife and daughter were in Caldwell, N. J. They started at once for New York.

The firm of which Mr. Hull was head is one of many years' standing. His partner in the business, August Deppisch, once was an office boy in the place. He is a clergyman, though without a church at present. While Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins was at the Nassau County jail, at Mineola, Mr. Deppisch was one of those who visited him with condolences.

## Ford Secures Full Control Of Auto Plant

Manufacturer and Son Take Over 89 Per Cent of Stock in Company; \$75,000,000 Loan for the Deal

Dodge Brothers Are Out Couzens Is Only Minority Stockholder to Remain; Profit Sharing Planned

DETROIT, July 11.—Through reorganization of the Ford Motor Company, now under way, Edsel Ford, president, and his father, Henry Ford, will come into possession of 89 per cent of the stock of the corporation, according to an announcement made here to-day by Frank L. Klingensmith, vice-president and general manager.

By the transaction the Fords secure the stock held by all minority holders, including the Dodge brothers, except one, James Couzens, millionaire Mayor of Detroit, who refused to sell his 11 per cent of stock at any price.

The Chase Securities Corporation, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston and the commercial paper firm of Bond & Goodwin have agreed to advance \$75,000,000 to aid in acquiring the holdings of the minority stockholders. The total purchase price, it is understood, is approximately \$100,000,000, and the remaining \$25,000,000, according to report, will be advanced by Henry Ford.

"The purchase of the minority holdings," said the younger Ford, "is for the purpose of reorganization, although there is not to be any change in the personnel of the officers or in the policy of the company at this time."

Mr. Couzens, who will retain his holdings in the company, left the Ford plant to-day for his home in Detroit. He had been in the city since the organization early in the war. He had been in the city since the organization early in the war. He had been in the city since the organization early in the war.

Transaction Surprise

Other than to say that Henry Ford consented to and approved the purchase of the minority stock, officials of the company denied that he took any part in the negotiations. Up to the present he has held 68.9 per cent of the company's stock. John F. and Horace E. Dodge, heads of the Dodge Motor Company, were the chief minority holders.

The transaction came as a surprise. It marked the entrance of the Ford company as a borrower in the open market for the first time. The company agreed to pay off \$10,000,000 at the expiration of the first ninety days and \$2,500,000 each month thereafter. It stipulated that the payments be made in writing down the loan are to be taken from earnings which, in some quarters, are now estimated to be running at the rate of \$120,000,000 a year.

Banking institutions all over the country will participate in the loan and the syndicate will allow commissions of one-half of 1 per cent.

It will be possible for employees to share the dividends through the reorganization of the Ford company, it is said here. Ford is quoted as saying:

"We propose to make it possible in the future to divide the melons that have in the past been cut with the minority stockholders."

No New Company

"Of course there will now be no need of a new company to buy a cheaper car, as was planned," said Edsel Ford to-day. "We can sell 4,500 cars a day of the present make, and have 150,000 unfilled orders on our books. Plans for the next fiscal year, beginning August 1, calls for a largely increased production. It is probable that some of our plants which are now being used for the production of military equipment will be turned over to the manufacturing."

Owner.	Shares.	Value.
John F. Dodge.....	1,000	\$12,500,000
Horace E. Dodge.....	1,000	12,500,000
W. Anderson.....	1,000	12,500,000
H. H. Rackham.....	999	12,487,500
David Gray.....	625	6,250,000
Philip H. Gray.....	625	6,250,000
Paul R. Gray.....	625	6,250,000
Alice Gray Kales.....	625	6,250,000
Mrs. A. F. Kales.....	25	250,000

## Ford's Profits This Year Are Revealed in Trial

## Son of Manufacturer on Stand Tells of War Efforts of the Concern and Father's Gifts

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 11.—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, took the witness stand at to-day's hearing of his father's million-dollar libel suit against "The Chicago Tribune" and told of the part played by his company in the war.

His testimony was largely designed as an answer to "The Tribune's" allegation that in 1916 Mr. Ford's pacifist utterances and attitude so threatened to weaken the military powers of the United States, thus destroying government, that the newspaper was justified in calling him an anarchist, as it did in an editorial June 23, 1916.

The younger Ford was called as a witness by the defendant, and the war activities of the company were brought out on cross-examination by Attorney

## Daniels Will Not Sail With the Pacific Fleet

## Will Meet It on Coast for Review by Wilson at San Francisco

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day he would not accompany the new Pacific fleet to the West coast. The Secretary will, however, join the fleet at San Diego, Cal., about August 10. The date of the fleet's sailing from Hampton Roads has been changed to July 22.

Mr. Daniels said the fleet would reach San Francisco about August 15, at which point it probably will be reviewed by President Wilson during his speaking tour in behalf of the league of nations.

Secretary Daniels announced he had accepted the invitation of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to be present at the official opening day in August of the new navy drydock at Pearl Harbor.

## Wilson Said to Have Broken With Hitchcock

Washington Hears President's Chief Treaty and League Champion Has Deserted; Swanson to Lead

## Will Explain Treaty Executive to Go Before Foreign Relations Committee to Clarify Terms

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson's confidence that the Senate will ratify the treaty without reservations was not reflected in Administration ranks in the Senate to-day. According to many Senators on both sides, the President's fight was measurably weakened by what amounts to a change of leadership. Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee and acting leader in the absence of Senator Martin on account of illness, is reported not only to have been ignored by the President yesterday, but categorically rebuffed.

The Nebraska Senator called at the White House with the special committee to notify the President that the Senate would hear him. Not only was there no invitation from Mr. Wilson to discuss the situation, but, according to one member of the committee, the President turned his back on Mr. Hitchcock.

Friends Say He's Angry

Friends of the Nebraska Senator declared to-day that he was more angry than they had ever seen him on his return to the Capitol. He heard the President's address and immediately left Washington for the Massachusetts coast to spend the week-end. As told in The Tribune this morning his leaving without a chance to go over the situation with the President, whose fight he has been leading since the first trip of Mr. Wilson to France, caused much comment here. But to-day it is declared by many Senators that Mr. Hitchcock himself regarded it as impossible for him to go on leading the fight for the league of nations and the peace treaty.

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, the third ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, will lead the fight from now on, it is declared, although Mr. Swanson himself disavows this.

"There is not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Swanson. "Senator Hitchcock is not leaving the fight. He is not going to the coast. He is staying here and will continue to lead the fight for the league of nations and the peace treaty."

Mr. Swanson hurried on to explain that, while he had held a conference with the President yesterday, it was to urge Mr. Wilson to speak at a convention in Richmond on July 30.

Swanson Taken Seriously

The leadership of Senator Swanson, however, is not a serious matter. Senators of both parties. They do not believe that Mr. Hitchcock will be placated. Most of them do not believe the President will make any effort to placate him. The Nebraska Senator is bound hand and foot, it is pointed out, by his speeches on the league of nations and his defence of almost every portion of the peace treaty. He is not willing to compromise. He is not willing to compromise. He is not willing to compromise.

## Foch May Lead Allied Drive to Oust Bela Kun

## Supreme Council Tells of Delegates of Slav Nations to Report Size of Military Forces Ready for Drive

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Marshal Foch and representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were before the supreme council of the peace conference to-day for a discussion of the movement of the partisans of Bela Kun, Hungarian communist Foreign Minister, against Czechoslovakia and Austria, and the advisability of combined military action against them.

The different representatives were asked to confer with their governments and find out to what extent they are ready to participate in military operations against Bela Kun's forces. No decision will be reached until their reports are received.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting advice from Budapest, says that the mission sent to Moscow by Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist leader, has returned after a long conference with Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, respectively Bolshevik Premier and Minister of War.

Bela Kun has received a letter from Lenin saying that Hungary is to be the base for Bolshevik propaganda against the western European powers. The delegation, returning from Moscow, is said to have obtained several million counterfeit English and French banknotes to be used in furthering the propaganda.

## Mexicans Seize British Oil Wells

## First Actual Confiscation Affects Property of the Scottish-Mexican Co.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Confiscation by the Mexican government of property of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, a British company with several American stockholders—the first actual confiscation under the Carranza decrees which have been the subject of protests from Great Britain, Holland, France and the United States—was reported to-day to the State Department.

The property of the Scottish-Mexican company, it was said, now was being operated by the Mexicans, who have brought in a 30,000-barrel oil well on the land. The British government, it was learned, has taken up the matter of seizure with the Mexican government through diplomatic channels and has advised the company pending action to continue to fulfill its obligations under Mexican law.

The land on which the Scottish-Mexican company operated, according to company officials, was leased in 1910, conforming in every way with the law of Mexico.

## Allies May Force New Ratification

## Germany Was Said to Be in Immediate Pressing Need of Raw Materials

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—Ratification of the treaty of peace by the German National Assembly, at Weimar, may be held not to be sufficient, according to "The Petit Parisien." The new German constitution is apparently one of ratification that the prospects seemed better for improvement in the Mexican situation, temporarily thrust in the background by the war and the peace negotiations, but not wholly lost sight of in Europe, nevertheless.

The discussion at present centers upon the connection of the Mexican problem with the league of nations, but it is largely academic. The feeling is expressed, however, that it might be happy event to have the Mexican matter at least in the process of adjustment before the league of nations formally comes into operation.

## And It Is Written: "The Lion Shall Lie Down With the Lamb"



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## Licenses and Boats Ready For Shippers

Cotton, Copper, Grain and Clothing Are Needed by Teutons; Little Demand Here for Berlin's Goods

## Private Capital to Provide Credits

## Unrestricted Dealing in All but Chemicals, Dyes and Potash to Resume

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The council of five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany to-morrow, it was announced to-day.

The council took this action after receiving the report of the legal experts declaring the official document notifying the council of ratification of the treaty by Germany to be in due form.

So far as the action of the council concerns France, the measure will be effective only after publication in the "Journal Officiel" of a decree annulling the preceding decrees regarding the blockade.

## Shipping Board To Establish Lines

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With the lifting to-morrow of the blockade against Germany, trading between that country and the United States, as well as the other associated powers, will begin.

Acting Secretary of State Polk announced to-day that blanket licenses would be issued for transactions by American firms and that details would be given within forty-eight hours after decision by legal experts as to whether a formal proclamation by the President would be necessary.

About the same time that Mr. Polk's statement was made the Shipping Board announced that steamship lines would be established to Hamburg and Bremen as soon as cargoes are available at American ports. The lines will operate from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, one vessel to be allocated to the line between Philadelphia and Hamburg at once. For the shipment of cotton lines also will be started from Southern ports to Hamburg and Bremen.

Three ships for Germany already have been loaded in American ports, one with cotton and two with general merchandise, it was said at the offices of the Shipping Board, and they will start overseas as soon as licenses for their cargoes have been issued.

Most of Trade Unrestricted

Trading in all commodities except dyestuffs, chemicals and potash, control over which will be exercised by the reparations commission set up by the peace treaty, will be unrestricted, it was said by Mr. Polk. American firms doing business with Germany must send their agents into that country without passports, however, as these cannot be issued until the proclamation of peace. It also was said at the State Department that there was no certainty when American consuls would be sent to Germany.

Payment for the goods which this country sends to Germany must be made under a system of credits to be arranged later through private capital, officials said. Details as to this system have not been worked out. While Germany has large quantities of goods ready to be exported, officials doubted that there would be any great demand for them in this country, and consequently the trade balance in favor of the United States is expected to be large.

Germans Need Raw Materials

Germany was said to be in immediate pressing need of raw materials of almost all kinds, particularly cotton and copper, in order to rehabilitate her industries. Large amounts of food have been sent into that country under direction of the Inter-Allied Relief Commission, but it is believed that the demand for grain and other cereals will be great. Clothing of all kinds also is needed.

In announcing resumption of trade relations, Acting Secretary Polk pointed out that the trading with the enemy act was not abrogated, and that the action of the government was not to be construed as meaning that the state of war had ceased to exist. The war will be at an end only with the ratification of the peace treaty, it was said, and the trading with the enemy act will re-